EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIED STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN

Subspace of Privis - In Advance. - Daily Journa successing Daily 38: Pri-Weekly 50: Weekly 38: Evan ing Ballelin \$6 a year or 12% cents a week, if mailed \$5, yibon Patoles-In Advance. - Country Dallies or Privise Mexikesfor \$5; Weekly - 10 yiby a year's \$5; 2 copies I year \$5; 6 copies I year of the Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paidin advance at the time subscribed for), the appearance of the papers of the papers of the payable in advance at the time subscribed for), the appearance of the payable in advance at the time subscribed for at a position, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

at our option, until paid for and copper custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk. RATUS OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

price. Marriages and deaths published as nows. Obtinarics and funeral invitations as advertisements. Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents perline; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors. No communication will be inserted, anless accompanied by

equare (he lines or less) first insertion.

Each configurance.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES .- It is in the power of our citizens to greatly alleviate, if not entirely relieve the suffering to which our mechanics and the laboring classes generally are incident by reason of the unfortunate and terrible financial embarrassments now prostrating the community. There is a home remedy which should at once be applied, else the most disastrous consequences may ensue We can see no reason indeed why in a city like this every operative, male or female, should not be employed continually and at remunerating wages through the entire season, sorely as the crisis is affecting our manufacturing interests. The truth is that not an establishment of any description in Louisville should now be affected by the monetary panic. We have in our midst the ability to keep the furnaces of all our factories glowing, and the clatter and roar of all their machinery as musical with the hum of honest industry as in the most prosperous times. It is necessary, are absolutely imperative upon us that we buy at home-that we bny home-made goods-that not a dollar either in money or credit be sent beyond our doors for articles that are as well and as cheaply made here as

There is not a branch of manufactures in which Louisville cannot compete with any city of the West. We make as good machinery, as good glassware, as good furniture, as good clothing, as good paper, as good stoves and castings, as good anything and everything, in fact, as the demands and necessities of the population call for. And all of these varied articles we produce as cheaply as they can be had elsewhere. Every merchant and artisan of the city should be kept employed if we would patronise home industry. No workman's arm should grow paralytic with idleness if our citizens would confine their purchases exclusively to what is produced here. The cheek of no needle-girl should grow wan and pale because of scanty food and thin raiment if the people of Louisville would give to our own clothiers the patronage which is too frequently squandered on Eastern dealers.

elsewhere.

We are unable to account for the rash and inconsiderate policy of many of our merchants in this matter. They seem to prefer articles that are produced abroad, and send their payments away when the same money would buy the same articles at home, and thus distribute so much more of the cir- to be familiar with the affairs of men. We have culating medium through the community, relieving

We are satisfied that our manufacturers are doing all they can to keep their employees constantly at that the clergy of this country generally were never work. But it will be impossible for them to do so before so correctly and variously posted in the mulwithout they are liberally supported at home. If tiform concerns of active life as they are at the our merchants would enter into some concert of ac- present moment. tion in this matter they might be instrumental in doing much good. The alternative however must present itself. If we persist in going to other cities for that which we can procure on as favorable terms in our own city, it will be in vain for our manufac turers to exert themselves. They can cope with any emergency of an ordinary nature, but they now require all the assistance and cooperation possible to enable them to weather the storm

In other cities it would be scarcely necessary to make this appeal. But here such are the peculiarities of our people that we deem it important to pre sent the claims of our home manufacturers in the strongest light at this peculiar juncture. To prevent thousands of honest, industrious, and deserving workingmen and women being turned adrift upon the cold charities of the world we must encourage those who give employment to the laboring classes. The dnty is a plain one, and it is as sa credly binding as it is plain and indisputable.

"A SMALL HANG OUT FOR A LARGE WASH."-This is the expressive phrase which the Yankee editers employ to denote those sort of failures in which "the vigor of the war doesn't quite come up to the lofty and sounding manifesto."

The furniture and fixtures of the Exchange Hotel were sold by anction yesterday. Captain Combs, the owner of the building, purchased them for \$7,300, on one, two, and three years' time.

The poetry visible in the flowers, the stars, the ows, and the sunsets is not truer than that breathed from the soul of the young minstrel-girl of New Castle in these exquisite stanzas:

> [For the Louisville Bulletin.] SHE'S DREAMING ON THY HEART.

BY SALLIE M. HEYAN. She's dreaming on thy heart to-night, Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown, She marmurs thy dear name in sleep, Thou smilest—and I am alone.

Aione-ains, the years have left, Between our hearts, a black abyes In whose dim deeps are rulued stars Hurled from the heaven of early bliss.

Ah me, in this, our world of change, Tis strange I still should love thee so And bow before the shattered shrines Where burned the lights of long ago.

Why is it thus? Oh, I have learned, And sadly has my knowledge cost-By all my scorn for brighter forms, It is ... it is that thou art lost,

My heart is cold and hushed. Its fires Were quenched by midnight rains of tears, Its music died ou broken strings— Yet I must wander through the years.

I see the lone leaves faling near And hear the autumn's misty rain Nor sigh tor roses and blue skies, Since thou wilt never come again.

Men call me heartless, and I smile And breathe the lightest words-but oh Clear streams that flash a sunny light From cold dark sources often flow.

The scornful stars in vonder heaven Whose mocking smiles now o'er me shine Look not upon another heart As tried and desolate as mine.

Oh, angels past the mystic skies, Undying things of love and light, Look from the glory of the unknown— See earth—and pity me to-night.

Alas, she's dreaming on thy heart, Thine arm's fond clasp is round her thrown, She murmurs thy dear name in sleep-Thoulovest her - and I'm clone.

RELIEF FOR THE LABORING CLASSES .- Mayor Wood of New York has sent a message to the Common Council, in which he makes some sensible reflections upon the strait to which the laboring classes of that city will be reduced during the coming winter from want of employment, and directs attention to the vast amount of public work to be done-the improvement of the Central Park, the construction of the new reservoir, the grading and regulating of streets, the repairing of the docks, &c. Thus it beomes necessary that a certain amount of work should be done, and the hands to do it are ready and idle. The Mayor proposes that a sufficient number of laborers to carry on these works shall be employed; that the corporation shall pay them seventy-five per cent. in food and twenty-five per cent. in money. The food-flour, cornmeal, and potatoes-to be paid for with funds raised by loun, secured by stock, bearing seven per cent. interest, and redeemable in fifty years; the men to be supplied with food at the cost price to the corporation. They will thus get their supplies at a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent. at least on the usual rates, while the public will be saved additional pauper expenses-for the unemployed will certainly come upon the Almshouse-and the works will go forward without immediate additions to the tax list.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES .- The will of Mrs. Louisa Fine, late of this city, was admitted to probate yesterday in the County Court. She emancipates nine valuable slaves, provides for the payment of their expenses to Cincinnati, and bequeathes them one hundred dollars each. She also makes suitable provision for an old servant over seventy years of from his last number: age, who had been faithful to her, and also frees a young female slave when the aged one shall have ied. At the death of old Milly, three house lots on Jefferson street are to be sold and the proceeds divided among her emancipated slaves.

To her brother and other members of the family ample bequests are made. Messrs. Nathan Merdes, William Dixon, and John M. Monohan are the ex-

We say nothing of the propriety of discussing financial questions in the pulpit, but we must say that the ability and success with which financial questions have recently been handled in some of the Eastern pulpits afford a gratifying proof of the spread of secular intelligence among the clergy. It certainly can do no harm for the ministers of God the best of reasons for knowing, moreover, that this sort of knowledge is not by any means confined to the Eastern pulpits. We are persuaded, indeed,

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION .- Our notice of the proposed meeting of the teachers is eliciting commendation from all sections of the State. There appears to be a general concurrence of opinion in favor of this city as the place where the convention should be held. A prominent teacher in Millersburg, Bourbon county, suggests that the time be in the Christmas vacations, when the instructors throughout the State will be at leisure.

We hope to see a large and influential gathering of the members of this noble profession in our city bout the 27th of December.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS .- Capt. Megowan, ur excellent Sheriff, makes his final appeal to the delinquent tax payers of Jefferson county. We are confident that our friend will deeply regret the necessity of executing the law upon those who do not readily respond to his call, but he will surely do all that he promises. Whoever, therefore, wishes to save great expense and the disgrace of being delinquent, should immediately call at the Sheriff's office.

ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.-Investigations are now going on in Chicago with a view to accertain the origin of the great fire there. A number of young nen had lodging rooms over the stores in the burned block; lewd women were in the habit of visiting some of these rooms, and it is said several of there got together in one of the rooms, and, in a state of Intoxication, upset a fluid lamp.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS

The river had fallen nearly 6 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening. There were then 4 feet water on the falls and 61/2 feet in the cinal. Shipments were made yesterday to New Orleans at 30 cents per hundred for pound freights, 50 cents per bbl. for potatoes, 60 cents per head for sheep, and \$8 per head for herses and cattle. The Baltic cleared for New Orleans with a splendid trip.

The Woodford, Capt. Mather, arrived yesterday and will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Mr. McLaughlin officiates at the desk, and he is proverbial for his kindness and attention. His pupil and assistant, Joe Benedict, a sprightly young man, has charge of the deckers and of the freight department.

The Fashion commences her regular trips in the St. Louis trade to-day. She has been put in fine condition. Capt. Lamb will have charge of her as far as Paducah, where Capt. Martin, who is now there, will assume it. Messrs. Gust. Smith and De Hart are her clerks. They are two of the cleverest clerks on the river.

The fine packet Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, M. A. Huston, clerk, leaves for Evansville this evening, and will continue in the trade as a regular packet. The Umpire, Capt. Triplett, will leave for Owens-

boro in place of the Statesman. The Telegraph No. 3, Capt. Hildreth, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Capt. Cannon's new steamer, Vicksburg, is advertised to leave for New Orleans Saturday.

COUNTERFEIT HALVES AND QUARTERS .- In these stringent specie times it is well enough to look to the kind of coin offered. The counterfeiters are taking advantage of the position of financial matters, and the discrediting of nearly all kinds of paper currency, to operate with their bogus money. A large quantity of counterfeit halves and quarters are in circulation in Cincinnati. The coin is but fairly executed, and may be readily detected on examina-

HIGH STREET OPEN.—This important public ave nue has been at length received by the General Council and yesterday was opened to travel. It extends from Twelfth to Bridge street, and is the most desirable route to Pertland. We have already mentioned the excellence of the bowlder work of the contractors, Messrs. Kimball & McAtee.

COAL.-Two boat loads of Pittsburg coal were ourchased by the Rolling Mill Company at 7 cents per bushel. This is a low price, but we presume the parties were compelled to sell to raise money.

A dealer was selling by the hundred bushels at 121 cents in par funds, and it could have probably by it. been bought at that in smaller quantities.

We are requested to say that the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company have stopped operations, but not suspended, as the Cloverport Journal stated. They are able and will pay all demands against

Rev. S. F. Scovel will be installed pastor of repay its cost. the Presbyterian Church in Jeffersonville, Ind., on Wednesday evening, by the members of the New Albany Presbytery.

A patent has been granted to David Howel, of this city, for an improved machine for binding flanges on boiler heads.

The Floyd Circuit Court is now in session at New Albany, Ind. Judge Bicknell presides.

The editor of the New York Herald, without

GOn the late national fast day in England the clergyman, Spurgeon, preached a sermon at the Crystal Palace, Lyndenham, near London. How his followers conducted themselves the following

extract from a newspaper report will explain: Another hymn and benediction closed the service Another hymn and benediction closed the service, accompanied by the deep tones of the organ. When all was over a loud clapping of hands testified the approval of the hearers, and a few minutes afterwards groups of people were quaffing bottled stout within a few yards of the pulpit. Eating and drinking on the most extended scale were carried on all over the establishment.

Pretty conduct for a Christian people on a fast

EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.-The New York Express of Friday, save:

We regret to hear that R. H. Winslow, Esq. We regret to hear that R. H. Winslow, Esq., of Winslow, Lanier, & Co., is suffering under a severe illness, caused by the late financial rombles, in which his house had so large an interest.

John H. Hicks, Esq., an old merchant of New York, is dead. His last visit to Wall street was on the day of the bank suspension. The excitement of the day caused a bleeding at the lungs, which has terminated fatally.

The Failure of the Potato Crop.—Six weeks ago farmers were congratulating themselves that at length they would be enabled to harvest a good crop length they would be enabled to harvest a good crop of potatoes. Never since the first appearance of the disease had the plants looked so well. Those that had been dug up were ln excellent condition. There was an unusually large breadth of land sown, and everything promised well. The price of potatoes at the waterside was not more than from 44. to 51, per ton. Within the last few weeks, however, the disease has manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very nary manner. Intunced of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in 24 hours are unfit for use. Unfortunately this sudden mani-festation of the disease is not confined to any par-ticular district, but seems very general. This is restation of the disease is not conneed to any par-ticular district, but seems very general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will practi-cally put this valuable escalent beyond their reach. Fortnmately, however, we have had a plentifal har-vest.—London Star, 6th. time before winter will be down upon us with all its rigor. The experience of the two last seasons shou'd

extra cost. In putting up potatoes in heaps to keep till spring, do not make them too large. See that you select a piece of ground where no water will stand after the hardest rains; then cover the potatoes with a good coating of dry straw, laid on smooth and compact, so that the earth when thrown upon it will not mix with hnt rest upon it. This covering of straw or grass is the main security of your roots. A good coating of earth on this (leaving air tubes) completes your protection. The earth keeps the straw dry, and dry straw is a non-conductor, so that in the longest period of intense cold you need have no fears for your potatoes. If your heaps turn the water and the straw remains dry they will open out in the spring in the best possible condition for sale

See that your stock are in good condition; feed well and provide comfortable shelter. Every pound of fat you can put on your stock at this season is a guarantee for two pounds in the spring, provided they are properly cared for during the winter. See especially to your young animals. Let them be provided with comfortable dry quarters, even if nothing more than a straw shed.

Regin to get in your corn as soon as dry enough; in short, aim to have the entire season's work completed by the end of the year, so that you may begin the new year with its own proper business. Sell everything that you don't intend to use in the way of produce, even if you do not obtain as full prices as you may desire, and pay off your accounts, if you owe any, with the proceeds. See that your seeds of different kinds are carefully stored in dry airy places, so as to preserve them in a good condition for planting. If you have sod-land which you intend to plant in corn or potatoes next year, break it np well and deeply now, so that the grass and roots may decompose before cold weather sets in; it will decompose more in a week now than it will in a month in the winter. See that your tools and implements are carefully put away ready for use next year; if any repairs are required attend to it now, and don't leave it to take you at a disadvantage in the busy season when you want to use them. As you have leisure, review the past season's business, and shape your course for the coming season

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AF-FAIRS FOR 1858, WITH 130 ENGRAVINGS .- No. 4 of this valuable little farmers' hand-book is before us. It is published by Luther Tucker & Son, at Albany, New York, and edited by J. J. Thomas, so long and favorably known as a scientific and practical writer. It should be owned by every farmer, and will well

FIRE IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY .- The States man says of the conflagration in the Ohio penitentiary, Fiiday evening last:

The Ohio Tool Company's shop, Hayden's black-smith shop, Hall, Brown, & Co.'s cooper shop, the State shoe and tailor shops, and Day's wood type manufactory, were entirely destroyed. The gross loss to contractors cannot be less than \$50,000. What that of the State will be we have

not heard estimated.

The editor of the New York Herald, without paying the slightest regard to the truth or justice of what he says, is always trying to say something to make his readers open their eyes with astonishment—about once a week he predicts something of the kind that is forefold in the following paragraph from his last number:

If Mr. Buchanan does not keep a sharp lookou*, he will be carried into a war with somebody before he know. It We have yet to get the rebound from Europe of this revultion—the worst has not yet come. Politice will change all over the world, and old disjuntes, old issues, old political questions everywhere will be over-slaughed as they have been in this country. We shall need a war to start the life currouts of the body politic and to clear the atmosphere. This country is ready for it, the people are ready for it—all are trained to the use of arms. Priest and layman mechanic and laborer, prelessional man and him without a profession, master and apprentice, high and low, rich and poor, all know how to use the rifle, and when they have nothing else to do all are ready to use it. In this state of litings look out for wild fruit from the oresent revulsion. The fillibusters are on the watch, and war is always a popular ery. In will be more so than ever during the coming year. Mexico, Choa, Central America, and St. Domling are all preparing themselves as fields of battle. Internal and which will send us the first invitation is now the only question. THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRAINING LAND,-In any pain-killer is almost killed off with sham nurderers, that do not kill pain, or anything else. The Schiedam Schnapps is encrouched upon by every smart apothecary, and poor Udolph Wolfe is thrown into spasms, by the multitude that sell poor gin under the name of the genuine, with no snap at all to it.—There are ferment and rivalry in every department of human activity, save in that of agriculture. John Johnston imports draining tile from Scotland, when there are none in the country, transforms a when there are none in the country, transforms a poor farm into a garden, gets rich, and for a long term of years has no rival or imitator. His neighterm of years has no rival or imitator. His neigh-bors stand by with their hands in their pockets and bors stand by with their hands in their pockets and poke fun at him, as a man with a strange passion for burying old crockery. It is clear enough, that the soil is made deeper and richer by the process, and that is made deeper and richer by the process, and that the crops are more than doubled, but the change is all attributed to luck. They have no sort of faith that the old crockery has anything to do with the regeneration of the farm.

But time has wrought conviction, even upon this stereotyped class, and drainage is sure to be one of the institutions of this country.

stereotyped class, and drainage is sure to be one of the instituutions of this country.

Since we last wrote, we have seen a gentleman who is about making a contract with a tile drainer from Albany to lay down the crockery under thirty-three acres of partially reclaimed swamp land. The main drains have been dng several years, four or five feet deep, and the improvement has been astonishing. But such a wet season as this has convinced the proprietor that his land needs more thorough drainage. Cross drain made of tile, laid two feet deep, and at intervals of three rods, will take off all the water from showers and heavy rains in a few hours, and make this the earliest land upon the farm. The work is to be done this season. There are The work is to be done this season. thousands, yes, tens of thousands of acres in the State, that ought to receive similar treatment, and would, if the owners were awake to their true inter-

But there is no just appreciation of the value of drainage, or the work which it performs for the land. It is generally supposed that its only application is to swamps already saturated with water. These undoubtedly are more benefited by drainage than other lands but all soils that retain water. These undoubtedly are more benefited by draimage than other lands, but all soils that retain water above them in the low places, at any season of the year, greatly need this operation. Indeed, it may be doubted if the operation will not pay upon all lands, except sandy soils and coarse gravels, that have been underdrained by a natural process. Wherever we find a compact hard pan of gravel underneath the surface soil, or a clay loam, or a pure clay, there is a chance for tile drain. These we find in almost all granite and gneis's formations, such as nevail in our State. But it will have also all the size of the control of the size of t in almost all granite and gneiss formations, such as prevail in our State. But it will be asked, What is the use of draining such land? We will briefly set forth a few of the advantages of this operation.

As a first consideration, it frees the soil from stag-

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—At this season the furner should remember that it will be but a very short time before winter will be down upon us with all its rigor. The experience of the two last seasons should ware us not to depend upon mild weather, but to prepare for an almost arctic temperature.

In putting away potatoes or turnips be sure to have them well secured against the cold of even such a season as the last. The extra labor is but small; the security is worth much more than the extra cost. In putting up potatoes in heaps to keep till spring, do not make them too large. See that you select a piece of ground where no water will stand after the hardest rains; then cover the potatoes with a good coating of dry straw, laid on smooth and compact, so that the earth when thrown upon line and that the total divergence of the word and they possible. The restletts research in the season of the year. The land is made unproductive not so much by the presence of water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There can be no doubt, that plants are benefited by water, as they are by air, if the air or water is in motion. Put a plant in a soil saturated with water, and the would soon die, from the fact that there would be no chance for the insensible perspiration to pass off from his body. The action of the skin would be arested, and the would die of the foul matters from which the skin was designed to relieve him. Now there is constantly going on in the vegetable economy at the soil with water, and after a time the action of the bark of the roots and the thousand little spong-independent of the four matters at all seasons of the vater in a stagnant condition. There can be no doubt, that plants are benefited by water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There can be no doubt, that plants are benefited by water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There can be no doubt, that plants are benefited by water, as of water in a stagnant condition. There can be not doubt, that plants are the air or water is in motion. Put a plant in a the bark of the roots and the thousand little spongioles ceases, and they perish. The rootlets nearer
the surface may keep the ecomomy of life for a time,
but it will be sickly and the plant will be unproductive. This is the reason that we see wet spots in
cultivated fields unfruitful, the corn puny, and the
potatoes half grown or diseased. The roots are
suffocated. Put drains two or three feet deep beneath the surface, and this stagmant water passes off
at once, and the air immediately follows to the
drains. drains.

Again the soil is made perous, and spongy by this Again the soil is made perous, and sporgy by this process. The effect of stagnant water is to consolidate the soil. This is seen in peat swamps. Stop the outlet, and the presence of the water upon the vegetable matter in the course of years consolidates vegetable matter in the course of years consolidates into peat. Remove this pressure, by opening the drains, and it gradually softens to unuck. The same thing is seen in the hollows and swails of cultivated field. You will almost always find these places underlaid with hard-pan, and generally the pan is near the surface. Break through this pan and put in drains, and the work of disintegration at once begins. It will spread gradually from the drains to the middle space between, the increased fruitfulness of the field showing how regularly the work goes on. A loose, porous soil secured by this means passes off the water from heavy shawers very rapidly, so that the crops are never flooded and injured, as they often will be in lands usually not wet.

jured, as they often will be in lands usually not wet.

There is also a great mechanical advantage for the roots of plants, in this change in the texture of the soil. The freedom with which roots will pash their way into the surrounding soil after sustenance depends not more upon the vigor of the seed kernel, than upon the mechanical condition of the ground Much of the vigor of the plant must be wasted in overcoming the physical difficulties of procuring food in a hard, stiff soil. The roots have to dispute every inch, and spend their energies in boring highways for their own passage, when they ought to be basy in absorbing food. This is a serious hindrance in all annual crops, where the period of growth is so short. In a drained soil, the roots run out rapidly through the loose particles, and extend much further in search of food, and appropriate more completely the aliment within their reach.

Another advantage of draining is the more thorough intermixture of the manure with the soil. When plowed, the soil does not break up lu large lumps, but crumbles into small pieces and fragments, which the rains and frosts soon pulverize. Of course the manures, whether liquid or solid, are much more rapidly distributed through the whole mass of the soil. The favorable influence of this is seen in the more even and luxuriant growth of the crops on all parts of the field. The roots fird abundant aliment in every direction, and a given amount of manure will produce much better crops than when discributed upon a cold hard soil.

Drained land also catches all the fertilizing materias in the rains and snows. There is an appreciable quantity of ammonia in these, which every farmer should seek to fasten in his soil. If the land is a hard-pan, or only four inches deep, much of the rain runs off npon the surface, and is lost in the swamps. If the soil is made loose and porous by drainage, it runs down rapidly two or three feet deep, and the carlonaceous maters in the soil seize upon the ammonia, and retain it, until the roots of p There is also a great mechanical advantage for the

one reason why such lands can be worked two or three weeks earlier than others in the spring of the year. If any one has doubt of this, he would be convinced by comparing the temperature of an or-dinary rain in April with the water which is dis-charged from the mouths of drains. The differ-ence is several degrees in favor of the falling rain and of course all that the rain loses in its tempera-ture the roll rains. ture the soil gaius.

Again, the soil remains warmer during the winter. The earth receives a large quantity of heat during the summer, which is rapidly lost, as the winter comes on, in all compact soils, which are such good conductors of heat. But make the soil porous, by drainage, and its conducting power is impaired, and it retains longer the heat which it gains in summer. Of course it is nore benefited by winter rains absorbing them, while they run off from the frozen land.

Moreover, in a loose soil, the atmosphere penetrates the earth to a week a reason and a constant of the court of the court

completely reaches every particle. This has a very important influence in pnlverizing the soil and in decomposing those portions whence the plants derive their nourishment. Plant food is prepared much more rapidly, and manure imparts its virtues soon-

It also greatly prolongs the season, adding to it both in spring, and autumn. In Apil you have not to wait four weeks for the ground to be dry enough to sow oats or spring wheat. The ground, when plowed, is at a higher temperature, and, of course, the process of vegetation begins sooner. In the Fall, frosts are prevented by the higher temperature of the earth. It in reality makes of a field a slight hot-bed, and forces and prolongs vegetation. It is equivalent to moving a man's farm several degrees further South.

Every one must see that a field always is condition for the plow after the season opens economized. It also greatly prolongs the season, adding to it

Every one must see that a new aways is consistent for the plow after the season opens economizes labor greatly. There are no wet spots, or baked spots, for which the farmer needs to wait. He can put forth his labor at the right time, and make it most available. If drainage has these advantages, there is sound philosophy in it. A farmer should drain for the same reason that he manures—beause he can make more more when it then he cause he can make more money by it, than he can without. Draining is quite as good economy as mannuring, as we shall see hereafter.

Homestead. PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 26. ARRIVALS. Umpire, Henderson. Woodford, N. O. Prima Donna, St. Louis, Great West, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Red Wing, Pitta.

J. W. Hailman, Pitta

Ouis, Great West, Pitta.

Baltic, N. O.

RECEIPTS Per Superior from Cincinnati—10 bbls oi, Wilson& Star, ird; 5-bbls whisky, Gass & Co; 10 bbls oil, J B Wilder, drs, order.

JOHN KITTS & CO.

MANUFACIONES OF NEW ENGLAND.—The Lowcal be extricated from the present financial difficulthe different companies, presents the following view
of the present cardition of the different manufactuformed possessed and at various times exercised
the elective franchise in the State of New Jersey.

By the constitution adopted July 2, 1756, the privilege of voting was accorded to wall inhabitants of
full age? who were worth £50 pr. clamation money,
clear estate, and who had resided a certain time
willin the country. As this could be construed to
include women, in 1790 a prominent Quaker member
of the Assembly, who was on a committee to frame
an election law, had sufficient influence to have the
ant election law, had sufficient influence to have the
act so Grawn as to read the or the? when referring
to qualified vote s—the reason for his action being to qualified vote s-the rea ou for his action being probably the fact that females are allowed to vote in the religious assemblies of Friends. No change of this phrascology was made until 1807, and women voted when the elections were close or there was any special excitement. In the Presidential contest of 1800 there were many instances of their voting in different parts of the State. At an election in Hunterdon county in 1802 even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature.

In the year 1896 a new court-house and jail were to be erected in the county of Essex, and their loeation was to be decided by a vote of the reople. Strencous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, and the contest created great excirement throughout the county. When the election was held, women of "full age, schetter single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the judges of the election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, and the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, an lit was found that every single and every married woman in the county was not only "of full age" but also worth "fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate," and, as such, entitled to vote if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practised at this election, that the next Legislature set it aside and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years. And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey. It certainly was not a very promising experiment,

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS IN NEW YORK .- Some time ago a special committee of the New York Commou Council was appointed by that body to investigate the financial affairs of the city. That committee has concluded its labors, and presented a report which we find published in detail. The document is a remarkable one, and discloses a long series of official defalcations amounting to millions of dollars. Errors of omission and commission were shown in nearly every branch of the municipal government. Against a long line of tax-collectors there are recorded deficits of heavy sums, of which the dates begin as far back as 1813, the entire amount of default Leing \$136,121. Most of this is now outlawed, while a considerable portion of it cannot be collected either from the delinquents or their sureties. The over issue of assessment bonds alone, just discovered, amounts to \$280,305, the amount of unpaid taxes \$2,835,670, and the unpaid assessments \$4,757,959, reaching the aggregate of \$7.730,750. What proportion of this immense sum will be collected remains to be seen. The New York papers concede that the per centage saved will be comparatively triling, and that the major part of this indebtedness to the tax burdened citizens must be looked upon as irrecoverably lost. A more perfect system of fraud and rascality-as wide spread as it was therough and uncompromising-was probably never disclosed. No wonder that property owners in New York stand aghast at the prospects for tax-

TELEMBLE ACCIDENT .- Mr. Sevier, one of the clerks of the Missouri Legislature, met with a terrible accident on Friday night. He had been to the the sentence was deferred. The Chicago Tribune Governor's party, and was returning to his room at the Capitol, when, by some strange mistake, he following: passed to the north side of the Capitol and walked off the perpendicular bluff, a distance of some sixty feet. He was found Saturday morning in an iusensible condition, one of his arms broken in two places and one of his legs greatly injured. He was the relations of life except in respect of one infirming the relations of life except in respect of life except

Car Bertha Leite, a young German lady, aged 24 years, committed inicide by drowning in a pond near St. Louis, last Friday. She was the inmate of the family of Mrs. Myers, and by her thought to be a perfectly virtuous female. But it was proven that unknown to Mrs. M. she had been in the habit of wisiting by day and night the apartments of a boatman. Her parents are wealthy, and she was both leautiful and well educated.

John S. Wells, land agent at Warsaw, Mo. was thrown from a suiky on the 14th inst., and his feet becoming entangled in the lines, was dragged for some distance, and so much injured that he died in a few hours. His family reside near Plattsburg, Mo.

The citizens of Piqua, Ohio, held a meeting on Friday last, tarred and feathered two blacks, and ordered all the free negroes in the place to leave

A STEANGE STORY .- The Newport (Florida) Times, of the 12th inst., has the following singular

fines, of the litering, has the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Ga. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving hit wife alone in the house—structed some distance from any other dwelling. Toward evening two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, the saw at once it would be nyeless for her to attempt to evade the demand. So she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked, that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of atrychnine in her cupboard. Supper being ready, the woman, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in each of the negroes' caps. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—cear keighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence. Attapunges, w. A. Segmentian who had received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the honecastic actions look at the two urchias and turned down the street.

It was a fish of light. The capitalist thrust his had into his pockers and thed. The sneculator coats a favious look at the two urchias and turned down the street.

NATIONAL CHIES COMBRESS.—The unparalleled some of the hady the money, or they would take her life.

Being a woman of great coolines, a he saw at one; it would be necessary for the two as the post of the magness then remarked, that as support was searly ranky, they would stay and as support was searly ranky, they would stay and as support was searly ranky, they would stay and in her cuplorard. Support being rendy, the woman in her cuplorard. Support being rendy the best woman of the post of the negroes dread. The woman had a vide of stryching with the fact of playing five blindfuld generate chess, similarly was brought to a conclusion at midnight three of the congress of the congress of the congress of the congress.—The unparalleled for the head of stryching was brought to a conclusion at the thought and the honer of vanquishing Mr. Paulsen.

National cuples and seed to a district and inquired for trades. So I found Mr. Suickless—named to the tength of the red of playing five blindfuld generate chess, similar threat the sa

MANUFACIORIES OF NEW ENGLAND .- The Low-"L'Courier, from personal inquiries of the officers of

On the Suffolk one-half of the works are stopped and the others run six days fer week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very

The whole number of locus on the Tremont is 760, of which they have stopped 374. They have received notice that the wages will be reduced 12/2 to the November payment. per cent., commencing on the November payment.
Ou the Merrimac, one mill, in which sheetings have been made, is stopped. All the other works are running six days per week. They have reduced the price of labor, but the reduction is not the same on all the work. It is from 10 to 16 per cent., and will take effect in November.
All the mills on the Boott are stopped, and we could not learn when they are to start again.
On the Massachusetts 350 out of 1,227 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week.
The statement made by us last Monday, that the

The statement made by us last Monday, that the Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had vo-

Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had yet ted to stop, was not correct.

On the Prescott, 163 out of 671 leoms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week. Of the Middlesex Company, we are authorized to make no statement, except that they have not yet decided what they shall do. The Lowell Company have stopped all their cotton works. Something more than three-fourths of the works in the carpet department are running five days in a week.

days in a week.

This company has also given notice that the wages will be reduced. The reduction is not uniform, but varies on different kinds of work.

SINGULAR OBSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COM-MUNICATION .- The Elmira Gazette tells of the obstruction of telegraphic communication near that place as follows:

An immediate search was instituted for the ob-An infinedrate search was instituted for a few rods, which was found at a place where the main and auxiliary lines ran parallel for a few rods, main and auxiliary lines ran parallel for a few rods, and at a distance of above six inches apart. At this spot, the spiders had wove their webs from one wire to the other, and the constant dropping of the water from the dews and fogs through the different threads of the webs to the line below formed a compete circuit for the electricity, rendering the efforts of the operator to communicate powerless. The tiny threads of the spiders were removed, and the lines spread farther apart, since which time the operations on the line have been uninterrunted. the line have been uninterrupted.

A FATAL ACCIDENT .- The Evansville Journal has the following:

On the 14th inst. a party of gentlemen left Ripley, Teun., on a camp hin t, among whom was Mr. Edward Cunninglam, who for some months past has been a resident among us, and a son of Mr. George Cunningham, of this city. The party was divided, as is the custom in a deer hunt, each naving a stand. Not being successful, they were about changing locations, when Mr. C. placed his gun against a tree and mounted his horse, then took his gun by the nuzzle in his left thand, and in raising it the hammer struck a tree and exploded both barrels, the contents taking effect in his left lemple, shattering his skull and brains in a most frightful manner, and killing him instantly. On the 14th inst. a party of gentlemen left Ripl

killing him instantly.

The deceased leaves a wife and three young childeen to weep over his naturely fate. The blow fulls heavily upon his family and friends, but with peculiar torce upon his father, who is advanced in life. He had written to his brother, Mr. H. R. Curningham, of this city, informing him of an intended inigram, of this chy, laterin ig initiot in metals wish to this place to meet his family, who are n w in New Liberty, Ky., and were only awaiting his urrival here that they might join him. Mr. Conningham removed to this place from Frankfort, Ky.

to The telegraph informs us that Brayman plend guilty in the United States court at Chicago on Merelay of having robbed the post office, but that gives the reason for deferring the sentence in the

It is the intention of his council thereupon to move an arrest of sentence on the ground of insani-ty. It is interded to be shown that the prisoner has a monomania for small pilfering. Evidence will be adduced to establish his blameless character in all others, without motive. It will be shown that he has executed various important trusts with scru-pulcus honesty, and probably instances of petty their will he adduced other than that mentioned in the indictment to establish a defect in the mental constitution of the prisoner. It will be remembered that the defence of Huntington the New York torger hased on a presumed aberration of this sort.

SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS — This bit will fit other latitudes than that of Paris—a "good thing" of a Parisian gamen (urchin, loafer-boy). It thing" of a Parisian gamen (urchin, loafer-boy). It is lively, energetic, characteristic, and was effective:
"Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard. One was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project; the other a dazzled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little, but was just yielding, merely making a few objections for conscience' suke.

Near these two paused a couple of youngsters of ten ortwelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cries out to the other.
"By the piper! I'd like to smeke a son's worth of tubacce!"

tabacce!"
"Well," said the other, "day a sou's worth."
"Ah! as luck will lare it, I havn't the sou."
"Hold on, I've got two smes."
"That's the ticket, just the thing—one for the pipe, and one for the tobacco."

"Tou? Oh you shall be the stockholder; you can

It was a flish of light. The capitalist thrust his hands into his packers and thed. The speculator cast a facious look at the two urchias and turned down the street.

Carlt is agreed that the only way by which we can be extricated from the present financial difficul-

are required to revive it.

In this condition of things the eyes of the business community naturally turn to the banks. Of course, no man in his senses, or at least no man who has the least knowledge of husiness, can expect the banks to remedy all the misfortunes of the day.

But they are expected to set an example of confihas the least knowledge of lusiness, can expect the banks to remedy all the misfortunes of the day. But they are expected to set an example of confidence; to adopt a uniform course of action, and take some wise and yet decided measures to relieve the existing stagnation. Now in no other way can these institutions so well affect this as by aiding to bring forward produce, and the great staples of the country. It would not require advances much beyond the cost of freight and transportation to do this. Let the banks of Philadelphia indicate to their agencies or correspondents at the principal points in the West and Southwest, at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, &c. that they will discount tills drawn against produce directed to this city, to amount covering the cost of transportation. Let them authorize reliable institutions at those points to advance the money on such bills, and draw on them for the amount. We are satisfied that this step, or some other equivalent to it, would bring about a brisk re-rewal of trade. The holders of produce would only be too glad to rend it to market had they but the wherewithed to pay the cost of freight and other expects the companies and wherewithal to pay the cost of freight and other ex-penses of the movement; the various companies and corporations engaged in transportation would profit by the business, and thus many of them would be ro lieved in their rhances, and regain confidence in their value, which now is in a measure impaired; while the sale of produce would give employment to the commission men, and stimulate a reciprocal movement in dry goods and other wares and products.

Without some movement of this kind on the part of the banks, we confess we do not see how our elarrassments are to meet with a near relief; with harrassments are to meet with a near relief; with it we are convinced that a favorable change would be experienced within a short period. Every one sees that in the principal elements of wealth the country never was richer; the only question is how is this wealth to be made available, as in ordinary times. There is no necessary cause why the crops of this country should not be brought forward now as readily as they were a year ago. Nothing but timidity prevents it. Bills drawn against produce merely to the amount of transportation must be safe, and the the amount of transportation must be safe, and the relief thus alforded would save millions to the community, and tens of thousands to the banks. We have arrived at that crisis in affairs when a do-noth ing policy will not answer. But action, and bold action, vill readily retrieve the day.

It is announced that some of the New York hanks

are already pursuing some such course as we have pointed out. If so, it is high time our own institutions were up and doing.

There is a large district in Southern Illinois that, from the moral and mental darkness in which it is enveloped, is popularly known as Egypt. It was originally settled by the prorest class of whites from the Southern States. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat thus describes life as he saw it among the Egyptians:

among the Egyptians:

Had I not known, before I entered, which of the individuals sented in the court-toom was "his honor," I could not have distinguished him from the rest of the crowd, who sat upon benches, boxes, and chairs, engaged every one in whittling, and chewing tobacco or smoking, in a very free and casy manner. The suit is called, and a witness is summoned to testify in the case. The Justice administered the oath in a novel ferm: "Now, Jem. (or John, as it may be), tell the Jury what you know about it." Not a libbe, or even an Almanac, nor Hoyle, was there to give sancitity or impressiveness to the proceeding. The testimony all taken, the learned Justice charges the Jury in this wise: "Now, Jurymen, you have heard the testimony; so go out somewhere by yourselves, and make up your verdak." And so they did.

A word as to the fashions, for the benefit of the ladies: The wearing of hoops has just come in vogue here, and it is no uncommon sight to see a lady walking out with her skirts wide-expanded by hoops, in all the glory of first class calice, while her bare feet press the sod, and exhibit a freedom of couract with the soil, that speaks well for the fair one's fittal affection for mother earth, but derotes an absence of soap and water quite exeruciating to people fastidious about dirt.

The custom of burying the dead, in this region,

fastidious about dirt.

The custom of burying the dead, in this region, is anomalous, I think. A foneral ceremony is never observed at the time of burial; sometimes it takes duce within the year after-sometimes not at all place within the year atter—sometimes and at air.

I attended a "burying," as they call it here, a short time since. The deceased was a child, several years old. In the morning after the death, a couple of neighbors came to the house, and placed the coffin in a wagon; the parents, uncle, and aunt of the child mounted the same vehicle and drove of the child mounted the same vehicle and drove away to bury their dead, unattended by friends, and unconscious of propriety of religious rites over the deceased. Mourners, bearers, friends, and graveligger were comprised in the four individuals. Into the untutored mind of the poor Indian has entered some ray of sentiment respecting the sacredness of the dead. Our modern Egyptians have affections, feeling, passions, senser; if you prick them they will smort; if you strike them they will respond; if you insult them they will light; if you tell them that Democracy is the true gostel and Douglas its apostle, they will swear you're right, old hoss; if you ask them to smile, there is no end to their endurance. But of the advantages of education, the influence of religion, they are "Egyptians," and of course "Democrats."

How To TELL A GOOD TEACHER.—A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was lelling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching. · How long did you teach?" inquired a bystan-

"Well, I didu't teach long, that is I only went to

"Did you hire ou"?" "Wal, I didn't hire out, I only went to hire out."

Instructions in Wax Flowers and Fruits and Paper Flowers.

MODES DE PARIS. MADAME A. JONES,

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, Would respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the large pand most com-

PARISIAN MILLINERY GOODS,

PARISIAN MILLINERY (1904)98, which for ri has so invected and the amount be excelled, east will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of the property of the PALL DRESS HATS.

Bonney, Ribbons, Flowers, Theoret the ribbons, Wreaths, Head Roses, Collines, Dress Caps, with a large variety of time Fewthers, Planes, eec.

Aladiams J., having apared in their pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant steek, feets as used that her present with surpass all the precises efforts to please the most refined taste.

All order faithfully and promptly silled and on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

The understened would toke this method of returning Lis thanks to his friends and too public during the jact to years. Invite resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between T sind an I Fourth, allowing his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLLIZING, e.c., will be promptly attended to at price to said the times. 65 begins I MNO. II. HOWE.

Dr. King's Dispensary. street, Lonisville, for the treatment of Private Placeses, such as Gonorrhea, Naddils, and all diseases of the Schmud offer derrangements growing early increases or caperfect care. His long experience and success or caperfect care. His long experience and success or caperfect care. His long experience and success once is the may rest assured of facting the disease effectually cured and rever vestige of the difference by private radicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of 61d or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general darancement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a rain of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WPAKNESS.—Durituals attention will be given to the disease and all the consequences crowing out of it, bringht on, in many case, by the destructive liability of inconsiderate youth and excessive industence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, readering the subject unit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

For Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases,

neurre old age.

For Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, ith a fee enclosed (post paid), can have the medicine seat of their address, with necessary directions for using the time.

mme.
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. slib Lilaly
The Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the
morning until 9 in the evening.

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\$30,000 WORTH OF LADIES' FERS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PINCES BY HAVES, CRAIG, & CO., who have too high a recard for the balles to humbur them by "selfine at cost," but are determined to sell at prices to start this rights, preferring rather to dispose of the Fursata very small advance than keep them over. No lady need go without Furs if low prices will induce her to purchase, O26 5&j

Dress Goods at Cost?

MARTIN & PENTON

WILL trom this day of set their stock of
ELEGANT SILK ROBES.
SUPPLIE BAYADELE SILKS.
RICH PLAID AND PLAIN SILKS.
FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINIS.
VALENCIA PLAIDS, and
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS
At cost rom cash, and will receive the notes of the following barks: Banks of Illinois, old Banks of Taun see, Instance, and Oldo.

MARTIN & PENTON.

Free Banks of Tennessee.

WE will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee in exchange for Dry Goods at tuber cent. disc. Bank of Paris, Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Bank of Chartaneoga, Southern Bank, And all the Hiliuois Free Bank Paper and Old Fanks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

MARTIN & PENTON, O27 124 DAMAIN DAM

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. e9 PIANO-PORTES, from the be and most reliable unanufactories in the Union, or sale at prices to sait the times. Bersons wishing Piano-Portes should take advantage of the present low prices of these elegant instruents. Call and see them before purensing ensewhere.

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Portes and Musical Goods, o2: J&b 539 Manu-t., apposite the Bank of Ky.

Musical Instruments at Low Prices. Our very large stock of Accordions, ec., is now so remuced prices to suit the the time to but at the Wart D. P. FAITHE the fine to buy at the Warercome of D. P. FAULIIS & CO.,
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Musical Instruments, and Publishers of Musical Color of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of Musical Research and Tuick

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, NEW GOODS IN

FINE FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c., Purchased in New York at greatly reduced prices,

DUNALE CCO. Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WE have now in store a large and general assortment of goods in the above line, which have less been purchased by our special buyer at prices far helow these said for the same a riches before the "panie." We have determined to ofer unpresidental, hereains in our order stock. We therefore next the panie generally to examine the assortment and begong approach to examine the contractions of the panie generally to examine the second of the panie generally to examine the panies. We therefore invite the public generally to examine an assortment and be convinced of what we say, one is the convinced of what we say.

Wit and Humor.

NOS. 12, 15, and 14 of Furtou's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor just received and for sale by the agents for CRUMP & WELSH, 024 jcb 84 Fourth st., near Market,

American Eloquence.

A COLLECTION OF SPECULES AND ADDRESSES by the most Eminent Orabors of America; with biographical sketches and illustrative notes by Frank Moore. In 2 vols. Price 36. For sale by the Agents.

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MR. MARSHALL' LECTURE To-Night -The Hor. Thomas F. Marshall is to define the hir rective of his series moon the Philoso dy of History to night at the Masonic Temple. We have an abiding confidence that this will prove every way worthy of his unquestionable heature. Thomas F. Marshall is to deliver the fifth lecture of

Boarding Wanted,

DOARDING In a genteel private 'amily. In a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. R., drawer No. 15, Loubrille P. O. of 4 jebbt' state that G. B. Talio, correct of Fourth and Market streets, will take the bills of the above lacks in exchange for Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices. This house has a large and well-selected stock of lancy Dress Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Merinoes, satinfaced Merinoes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Lineus, Embroideries, Goods for servents' wear, &c.

We would advise ladies, asperially those visiting our city, to examine the stock of jooks of this lone before making their purchases, as we feel sure in saying that they will be repaid for their trouble.

State Bank of Tennessee, Ohio, Indi-

ana, and Illinois Money Will be taken in full for old debts due us, also in exchange for CHINA, GLASS, OUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, SILVER-PHATED GOODS, LAMPS, GIRAN, WAITERS, &c., at our lowest cash prices by TTERS, &c., at our lowest cash prices by
A. J.Ak.G.I.; & CO.,
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622 b Wholesale Agent for Louisville.

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Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware.

We have a choice lot of—
Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewelry of late and teautiful styles, in
server Ware—Spoons, Forks, Pitchers, Goblets, Cupa.

&c.
Plated Ware—Fea Seta, Castors, Pitchers, Cups, Goblets, Waiters, Cake and Finit Stands, Butter Coclers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.
Catland examine our steck.

Old J&b Main st., between Second and Third.

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Of every possible kind. EMBROIDERIES.

DOMESTIC STAPLES. Never was their stock so complete.
SCARFS AND TOURISTS. A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

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Mrs. Holmes's New Book. 100 COPIES of MEADOW BROOK, by the author of or sale hy Tempest and sunshine," &c., instruced well and cor sale hy CRUMP & WELSH, 024 j&b 54 Fourthst., near Market.

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PECTIVELITIES day, direct from the prairies, a fine fat BUCK, also come of the finest PHEASANTS, QUAIL, GROUSE, and in fact every venety of vame medent to the season; also, by American Express, two days from New York, 6,500 superior OY STARS.

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Harper for November JUST received by any ress and for sub by CRUMP & WELSH, St Fourth street, near Market

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IN consequence of the scarcity of money, I have deter-numed to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, EAS-KETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT, BELOW MARKET PRICE for cysh-baking the Banks of the State of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ordo, and Ken-ricky Banks. My stock is built of and comprises all of the new goods out this season.

new goods out this season.
Labin's Extracts at size.
Bazin's Extracts at size.
Bazin's Extracts at size.
Combs and Berfurnery at 20 per cent, below price.
Combs and Brishes
Toys and Passacis
Call and avait you reclives of this opportuits, as now is
the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

POYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVE, CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for cale at greatly reduced prices for cach at PEATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S. 455 Main st.

OF THE SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Itats in store and for side very low by PRATHER, SMITH & CO., of 7 i&b Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Furs

at Wholesale. Country and city merchants are respect-fully invited to exl and examine our large and varied ascortant to the above-named coods. We are offering them at prices to suff the times.

PLATHER, SMITH, & CO., of 7 jeb

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles bust received at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S. 455 Main st. 017]&b

Improved Magic Duplicating and Impres sion Paper HE above is an indispensable article wanted by every-body. It will do just what it is represented to do, and

no missas...

let, To write a letter and make a copy at the same time
without pens or ink, and, if necessary, is write four
letters at the same lime with a common silck, the wri-

h there at the same little with a common slick, the wil-ting warranted indellible.

2d. To mark clothins of any description, linen, cotton, woolen, or slik. Useful to every vanily.

3d. To write or transfer any plan, design, or ernament on wood, stone, cloth, metal, or paper. Invaluable to ar-

wood, roote, crotte, the cat, or paper. Invaluable so are said.

4th. To take the exact impressions of any leaf, plant, or flower. Done in a moment's time most beautifully. Wanted by all, and invaluable to be tanista and children studying bottany.

5th. To copy embroidery, patterns, musle pictures, de.

It is only to be used to be appreciated by all. No pens, ink, or paint required, nothing but a common stick or bone.

PRICES.

bone. PRICES. 25 cta.
1 dozen packages. 25 cta.
1 dozen packages. 3 1 50
100 do 40 510 00
Full directions in each package.
016 j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bugs. &c.,

Wedeliannell Wasunnka Endergereningund,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Nevr Books.

A LBUMS—A large assertment handsome styles at very CRUMP & WELSH, of job 84 Fon. in street, near Market.

NEW GOODS

IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.,

C. BUWALL & CO.,

MAIN STREET.

OTE buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in re-ceipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bergains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our pure shall.

new stock, ; pur the tild Banks of Tennesses, Ohio, and t. IUVALL & CO., Main st., opposite Bank of Kentneky.

MISSES' GAITER, GOAT, AND Feetach Morocco Weils, Boots, &c., re-ceived at o3 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN Water-proof Boots received and for sale low far cash at 07 Job OWEN & WOOD'S.

LADIES' KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, and Goat Welt Boots for fall received at 03 let UWEN & WOOD'S.

NOTICE-TENNESSEE MONEY.

We are taking in exchange for BOOTS and SHOES noise on the State Bank of Tennessee, the Planters Bank, the Planters Bank of Chattanogas, the State Bank of Ohlo, and some of the Free Banks of Indians,

OWEN & WOOD,

485 Market et., one door from Third.

Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted.

WE are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennes-sec, also all of the Indiana Stock Panks not super-ed, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and all debts due us.

l debts due ns. o2 j&b — PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

NVDICE POOKS, medium, demy, and crown sizes, large assertment and very chap of bar C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

CHECK BOOKS on Northern Bank of Louisville and of Bank of Kentneky for sale by of bdy C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

SCHOOL INKSTANDS, Silliman patent, various sizes, the best School lukstend in the market, of b&;

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

NEW JEWELRY-A splendid assertment of the new est and most tashionable styles of Jewelry just re

THE best display of fine Watches, Jew-elry, Silverware, and Fancy Goods is at the store of FLETCHER & BLANETT, 483 Main street, where straugers and citizens are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, fine Jewelry, silver Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Caps, Cobbers, &c., of the most fashionable style and at the lowest prices.

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Including all grades in the finer order of CARPETING.

Eloor Oll-Cloths, Of all widths,

CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c., Just received by C. DUVALL & CO.,

TITHIBD STREET, LOUISVILLE.

My stock of Silver Ware Is now immenally full, inving just made large additions, most of which are made to order, and all warranted good as to variety, style, and workmanship. Call and examine

Old Silver taken in Exchange. ang 20 di&b&wi

THE LADIES will find the handsomest stock of Elding Hats ever seen now ut HAYES, CEARC, & CO.'S, whose taste is unrivaled in that line of goods. a29 j&b

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, introduce their Fall style Dress Hats this day. a20 j&b

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will please bear in mind that everything new and at all desirable in the Hat and Cap line can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. oas good terms as in any Eastern City.

OWEN & WOOD'S.

FLETCHER & BENNETT. 463 Main st.

the lowest prices.
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
402 Main st.

537 Main street.

HARDY FLOWER REOTS FOR SALE.

Just received a fine lot of Herdy Bubbons
Talips, Crocuses, Crown Imperians (ascorted),
also a fine variety of Floor Seeds, &c.

EDWARD WILSON, Florist,
Louisville, Ky.

FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.



CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES. CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL OPERA AND MICROSCOPIC GLASSES COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, AND SMOKE, for in-

WE always have the large-transforment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in the city. In every case a distaction magranted. Old frames refilled and repaired preniptly.

EAMELY & HROTHER, site 650

450 Main st., eccond door below Fourth.

A. J. HARRINGTON, No. 533 Market st., between First and Se Keens constantly on hand the choicest brands of Havana Cigars

CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, SNUFF, PHYES, and SMOKING TORACCO.

A share of public patronage sollelf-d. a26 (Alson)

VOGT & KLINK, MANUFACTUHING JEWELERS and a Wholesde Iraders in Whiches, Clocks, und time Jewelry, at Fastern Prices, No. 2 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Keutticke for Tipest care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-tions of Jowelry, and done with dispatch. N. B.—Watches and Jeweiry repaired in a very superior mander.

Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be, by Rev. John isyley. 75c.
Fashloushle Annaements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows's Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. D. R. Thomason. 75c.
Justreeeived and for sale by A. DAVILSON, 03 i&b
Third street, near Market. COAL! COAL! COAL! NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-CUSE and GARINSER Mines, which, with our resultar supplies of PITTSEURG and SPLINT, make our as-sortment of COAL the next in the city. Our prices are unitern and as Low as the Lowist. CFTOlice on Third street, opposite the Post-office, tail b&i of Coal from SYRA-

REMOVAL. We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and sixth streets, Reynolds's new
block. Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

Pactory curves of Fourteenth and Main streets.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Ilaving increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Piano per week. We would respectfully interm our wholesale and retail purchathat we hope for the funreto be able to supply the As regards the merits of our lightness we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have reserved in connection of the fact awards when placed in competition of the Premium Planta of New York and Boston, Finishing and Piano Warerocus corner of Main and istable states.

ixth streets.

5.7 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

div bel ian 14 *4 PETERS, CRAUD, & CO Farlor Entertainments.

THE Laties and Goulements Mirror of Fortune, or the Analysis of Life, ter the entertainment of iterary and social circles, by 11. M. Ansell, M. D. Price 81 25. ol. jab b. Chi MP & WELSE, 84 Fourth st. New Books.

WAVERLY Novels—The Brice of Lammermoor— Household edition, 2 vols, Price \$150. Alexander Smith's city Poems. Price 555. Fredley's Legal Advisor. Price \$155. of 55th CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. NEW JUVENILES, beautifully lilustrated, colored plates, plain and gift, at low prices, of 5 jdeb CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

NOTHING TO SAY: A Slight Slap at Mobocratic Snob-bers, which has nothing to do, nothing to wear; by Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. R. 5rc. ORUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st

Ray's Higher Arithmetic.
THE PRIN' IPLES OF ARITHMETIC, Analyzed and Factically Applied, for Advanced Students, by Joseph Ray, M. D. Price 55c.
69 (&b) WELSH, 84 Fourth st.



3,500 Phince's RAY SHELL OYSTERS, as historican Express this morning.
Also, a superh lot of Prairi Chickens, Qualls, Snipes, Wild Ducks, Woodcocks, Ployer, &c.
All of which will be served in our Restaurant in the best style.
Oblact

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CERONOMETER placed in our mindow, showing the exact time. It is entirely of American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Fatch in competition with the best London and French chronometers, and also at the World's fair in New York, and in every lassance has received the sighest premium for unequalted workmanship and correct inneckeeping.

highest premium for unequalted workmanship and correct time keepding.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helvis, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any keep of Mr. Ed. Helvis, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any keep of any of the first London or Swiss makers.

JOHN KITTS & CO. MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-WARE—All the late improvements for sale by 67 Jab A. McBRIDE.



PORTABLE FORGES.
For Jowelers, Conpersmiths, Millers, Planters, Indi-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.
Also a general sasortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale aud retail by
A. McRIDDE,
No. 60 Third street, between Market and Main, where everythis s in the Hard ward line saw always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 60 Third street by 67 just A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the threat lyony to the low-est price, for eate y [607 j&b] A. Merril DE.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1-58 received and tor sale by C. RAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st.

RANKIN'S HALF YEARLY MEDICAL ABSTRACT for July, 1857, for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No. 507 Main st. HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL RECIPES for Chem-its, Druggists, Medical Practitioners, Manufacturers, and Heads of Families for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., No.507 Main et.

Mooney's Ireland.

A HISTORY OF IRELAND from its First Settlement to the Present Time, including a Particular Account of its Libertature, Music, Architecture, and Antural Resources. Riographical Sketcher of its Most Eminent Men, &c.

THERMOMETER 6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 53

LATEST NEWS.

woman, with redlish hair and the lempar of a vixen, was arrested for drunkenness. Workhouse

Owen Burns was picked up in Niven's murble yard, where he had made a tombstone apillow. Sent to jail to remain until the next monthly term of the City Court in default of rot having appeared as a wirness in a recent case. Charles Winter, a funcus character in police an-

THE Grayson Letters, by Henry Nedgers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith." St 25.

"Eclipse of Faith." St 25.

Well Beaut is Hall Done, or the Young Painter. From the Geoman. Coored filestrations. 75c.

Annie's Jewel Unse, or True Stepes and Folse Tales. Colored filestrations. 75c.

COLUMP & WELLSH, 06 jab 84 Fourth st., near Market. nels, was found lying drunk on the sidewalk. Workhouse for one month.

brother in-law, John Totten. He had abused his wife, who went to her brother's. Brownlee followed her, and a difficulty er sued in which Totten was cut severely in two places. Buil in \$600 to answer at he Circuit Court. Committed to jail.

Peter Haupt because engaged in a difficulty at a ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in which he exhibited a formidable pair of brass knucks. Bail in \$100 to answer an indictment for carrying concealed

STABBING AFFRAY .- A very serious difficulty occurred last night in the lower part of the city between Wm. Brownlee and John Totten. Brownlee's wife had fled to Totten, who is her brother, for protection. A fight ensued, in which Totten was severely cut.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. M. Grigg, M. C. from Indiana, for a valuable public document.

We are indebted to the Adams Express Company for Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore papers in advance of the mail.

A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.—The Knowledge of God theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both inductive and Desineative, by Rob't J. Breckhridge, D. D., LL. B. Ivol. evo. 82.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Hellen G. Knight, §125.

The theory on Letters Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Gusson, Eq., edited as Henry Rogers. \$125.

Marriage As It Is and As It should Be, by Rey, John lisyley, 55c. We learn from the Evansville Journal that the dam at Rumsey, on Green river, was to be completed to-day. The steamer Bridges was detained at Evansville until that time. The work has been theroughly repaired.

> The New York Tribune, of the 24th, has the following in its money article:

> The money market is called a shade or two easier, with, however, fewer transactions among the note brokers. There is less disposition to negotiate among lenders, and everything is subjected to the reverest scratter, and there is nothing doing excepting in strictly mexceptionable paper, or collateral loans with first class securities. The rance of rates is from 15 to 3 per cent, per month, according to quality.

of rates is from Be to 3 per cent, per month, according to quality.

The business of paper negotiation has received a check, from the effects of which it will take a long time to recov-er, and it is probably an unreliable criterion of the money market to give the rates now current upon the scattering and greatly diminished transactions of private discount houses.

had greatly chambened transactions to private discount houses.

We hear of no essential change in the policy of the hanks. The large banks have discounted liberally no-day—the Metropolitan everything of the proper quality offered? From Bo-ton our advices are encouragns. Money it offered more freely, and rates on vere strong paper are given at 1½(62) per cent, per month, with occasional negotiations as low as 1½; the banks are easier and well able to extend all necessary assistance in restoring confidence and comp rathyr abundance. The new mode of settlement at the cleaning-house, adopted by the Boston banks, works well.

tend all mecowary actions for now find well adiabate or security relates white all the control of the property of the Bofon lanks, works with a standard or segured paper laid by the hanks in the control of segured paper laid by the hanks in the control of segured paper laid by the hanks in the control of segured paper laid by the hanks in the control of segured of segured paper laid by the hanks in the control of the paper, la security and the control of the paper, la security laid of the paper, late excellations are shifted to extry on the account of the paper, late excellations for the paper in the paper and the paper in S CRAP RODKS, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain and embessed, girt sines and back binding.

1 b&jj C. PlAGAN & CO., Main st L ADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at 1 jab OWEN & WOOD'S.

The Hog Crop.—We hear of a sale of 200 hogs at \$4, within a day or two, and Saturday 250 were official at the same price, but a purchaser could not be obtained. This is a terrible numble in price, and must disappoint the expectations of a great many persons. But there is no help for it. There is little under the content of the content W I take pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, conducting the found equation extent and variety to may in the country, East or West. Conducting our husiness under the one price system, scurres to purchasers a full equivalent.

C. DUVALL & CO., Main st., azi jach.

Opposite Bank of Kentucky. persons. But there is no help for it. There is little money here, or anywhere, to invest in this way, and farmers may make up their minds to take even less than the sum named, or to keep their hogs over another year. Lucki y, the corn crop is so great that it will not cost so much as usual to keep their stock through the winter, and they may choose to keep them another year. If the farmers are, as in general thing, free from pecuniary troubles which so oppress our towns and cities, they will yet find that they, too, are great sufferers, in the depreciation of every article which is produced upon their farms, and they should come forward to right things as speedily as possible.—St. Louis Republican, Oct. 26. SILVER WARE at WM. KENDRICK'S speedily as possible .- St. Louis Republican, Oct. 26.

> Bernave's Holland Bitters .- It is a wellknown fact that we do not puff patent medicines, and that we but seldom advertise them, but Borhave's Holland Bitters come to us endorsed in such a manner, as a specific for the diseases it professes to come, that we not only advertise it, but give it this 2 do favorable notice unasked by the proprietor.
> o23 j&beod3&wj1 Hondet Zettung, N. Y.

Pianos! --- Now is the Time to Buy!!! We invite all those who expect to purchase Planos within the next a car to call and new sow! In order to keep our manufactory coing, and prevent the dispersion of our operative, we are selling for cash regardless of growths. PETER'S, CRAGG, & Co. Manufacturers, oct 26 j&b&w!

Corner Main and Sixth sts.

GENT'S FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS instruceived from the manufacturer and for sale cheap OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporlum

The Traveler's Companion.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE-BOOK THEOUGH THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c., exhibiting the various routes of travel, with explanatory notes and other useful lutormation, together with descriptions of and routes to the important place of feshionable and healthful resert, accompanied by a valuable and authentic map of the United States. Price \$1.25. Sent by mail tree of poetage, 19:23 &b C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 27 Din'l Emerson, charged with swindling Hanford Police Paccentines. - Tuestry, October 27 - & Bros. and other parties of New York out of \$14,Margaret Ray, a very logacious and dissipated 1000, was arrested yesterlay.

Pittsneng, Oct. 27, M, B'ver 5 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and at a and. Weather cloudy and cool.

Sr. Loris, Oct. 27, M. River unchanged. Nothing new from the upper streams. Weather closely with indications of rain. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, M.

The river has fallen 16 inches since ye terday, at d is still falling. Weather char and quite coal. Frost list night

Cinquanti, Oct. 27, M. Flour nominal. Whisky on thansed. Gats active at 33, BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.

Flour-sales of 10% bhis of Ohlo at \$525, and 100 bhis of Howard street at \$5 124. Wheat and coon about the same, Whisky quoted at 21% \$225c. NEW YORK, Oct. 27, M.

New York, Oct. 27, M.
Flour has declined; 5.50 bbls sold at \$4.65@4.75 for
State and \$5 10@5 40 for Calls; Suthern unchanged,
Wheat firm; 25.50 bushels sold. Corn advanced; sales of
15,100 bushels at 70c. Provisions dath.
Stockstheher; Gal na and Chlengo 18; Erse 10%; Clove-

St (Eashleher; Gal Eash) Change of the loa, Contained and Toledo 17.; Ci veland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 5; Milea ikie and Mississippi 10 Chicago and Rock Island 50; Illinois Central 83, Ponds 7506; Michlgan Southern Se; New York Control 10; Ronling 27%; Canton (14; Missouri o's olff. Sterling enchange continues duil.

School Books! New Supplies! QUACKENBOSS'S United States, SL

Lossine's Primage do 50c.
Lossine's Primage do 50c.
Noel and Chapsai's French Grammar. 81.
Bohmur's Levyzac do 51.
Chouquet's Young leadies' Gulde to French Composi-

on. 75c.
Moliere's Comedies, &c., 65c.
Moliere's Greek Grammar, § 1-50.
Kubner's Elementery do., § 1-25.
Brock's Cvid., &c. 25.
Jacobi's Latin Reader, 75c.
Thatche's Greek to Official, § 1.
Spencer's Latin Prose Composition, § 1.
May how's Book-Keeping, with account books to accommand Pang same.
And almost every other book used in the school-room,
URUMP & WELSH,
s14 j&5 84 Fourth st., near Market.

FOR FALL SALES—1857.

W. TALROT, as Foreru street, is now in r of a large stock of Fancy Goods, backets, and to which he respectfully asks the attention of strange sitizens.

RANCY BASKETS—A splendid assertment of Fancy Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Betieule and Sallor, Flower, Carl, and Work Baskets for sale at low rates by (811:25) W. W. TALBOT, 28 Fourth st.

MECHANICAL TOYS - inconsiders, Steamboats and Buggy, Circus (2, 3, and 4 horses), and many other new styles Toys never before brought to this many other new styles Toys never before brought to thi market. Call and see them at slI iab W. W. TALBIT'S, 98 Fourth st.

PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION JAS I. LEMON & CO'S, Main st., bet. Second and Third. SILVER PITCHERS AND GOBLETS TO

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.'S, Main st., bet, Second and Third. WATURES AND JEWELRY OF THE LATESP STYLES—We have been receiving some beautiful goods. JAS. I. LEMON & CO., stopped Main st., bct. Second and Third.

THE new style 1th Ess HAT of Hayes, Crelz, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the sums time the most comfortable list to be found in the tashionable world.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant Riding Hats ever work are now to be had of slight HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. Misses' and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at science in the Bayes, CRAIC, & CO.'S.

COUNTRY Merchants are duly notified that it would be decisied to the increase of themselves and encourers to call and examine our very large stock of Fail and Winter Hate, Caps, and Fancy Furs.

80 jack

A NOTHER APPRIENTICE WANTED AT HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

Musical Instruments at Wholesale. Just received a direct importation from the manufacturers—
8 coses Italian and French Violins, all prices;
5 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all subsets
4 cases best French Accordions, Flutinas, and Polkas;

4 cases bet Franch Accordions, Fluitinas, and Polkas;
3 do Flutes, Ciarioness, Flugredets, &c.
3 do best French sax Horne, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage Horne;
2 do Indian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello strings.

The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our slock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. P. PAULDS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical toods, s21%b 544 Main st., between Second and Taird.

Fifty Pianc-For

We would call the attention of strangers and ALL attended to the city to a stranger with the city to a stranger with the city to a stranger assortment of. Pianos, from the most celebrated trakers in the Union, consisting of Full Grann, Parlon Grann, and Square Pianos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$210 to \$1.000. N. B. Every Piano sold from our storals fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense.

Importers, whole-sale and Retail Deaders in Musical Rechandles and Publishers of Sheet Music, 100 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkes, Henth, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. at 18th

WATCHES BY EXPRESS

Mr stocking samely having at been received by

id a day with WM. RENDERCK'S, 71 Third st. FALL FASHION-FOR 1857. (in Saturday next, such inst., we will introduce to the public our Louis it be Lad Fach. 1 for , 57, also on same day New York, Philad alphia, and Paris PRATIER, SMITH, & Co.,

FALL PASHIONS. On Saurlay, the 2th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. willing due their Fall STYLE of Digs HATS for 1867.

A New Book by Peter Bayne, M. A. PSSAYS in Riography and Cibicism, by Peter Payne, J. M. A. 8125. Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. J. on Harris, D. William Brownlee was arrested for stabling his Hay advanced and in good demand at \$146. Corn, \$1.25. Letta Ada, the Jawich Convert, on Authoric Manoir.

on. 8, ft. 46a.

The Christian Doctrine of Siac 1y, by Lev. Geo. D. trus-free, D. D. Geo.

The Social Pedmodist. 4ac.
The Javenth Panimodist. 1ac.
The Pre-byterian Panimodist. 75c.
For socially

A. JAVII on M. 226 Lev.

Third - vert in a. Market.

CHEAP! CREAP!—We have some Laddes! Excurse Ensain and Hair Caires; and French Morocco half teaters or sale at less than cost to close; one out at OWEN & WOOD!S.

A Large Arrival of Superb Fancy Dry Goods, Laces, Embrederies, &c.,

RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS AT

C. DUVALL & CO.'S,
No. 537 Main street.

WE are in receipt of several cause on simic a variety of styles of eich Fancy bry (soods for the prosent season—Ladi o'Dres Silk' Cutricy now down a Music de Ladue quain and figured, sight colors, Indired Series in Capes, Collars, &c., with Shawks, Sen fo, Chroke, and all other arradeless pendly found in the best-rechard. Bry troods house, with a full association of areay cass of Domestic and Statle Bry (word), We find the Respectful at them of all purchasers, as we will ofter every industment in the style and prices of our shock.

2251&b 537 Mainst, opposite the Bank of Kentocky.

H. Fletcher.

GOLLO AND SILVER WATCHES—We are now receiving a large and complete according to the most approved makes and latest applicate cases, which we can recommend as superior timekeepers. Call and examine styles and prices.

A22 dewich 463 Main sk, between Fourth and Fight.

DEESS HATS of our own manufacture, which, for beauty of style, quality, and finish, extend be excelled in the Union. A supply ready for our sales this marriag.

PRATHEE, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main et.

LABIES' RIDING HATS of Velvet, Cloth, and Straw L received and for sale by PEATHER, SMITH, & CO., 1999 i&b PEATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

a22 idb

OFT HAT?—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles

of Soft Felt Hate for sents, and to which we would invite the especial attention of those in wanter such an article.

PRATHER, SMITH, 6 CO.,

455 Main st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HAVE AND CAPS of the CTHS HAVE adoat very low processly alloat very low processly at CO., 655 Main at.

SHAVERWARE—Silver Spoons, Silver Forks' bessert knives, Fish Knives, Insteer, Fis, and Cake Knives, Insteer Andrease Gobletz, Gups, Salt-Cellars, Enter Coolers, Silver Coffee Cupe, Castors, Ladles, ée. A large and general assertment of Silver Ware of the lasest an Innest fashionable styles, warranted pure-silver, enhand and for sole by FLET HER & BENNITT.

22 d&w&b 42 Mainst, between Fourth and Finth.

PICNIC BLOOMERS, a very spready article for lades and misses (price St), received and for sale by

they
INVITE ATTENTION
to their forthcoming unnouncements of daily receipts of
goods, both Domestic and Fancy, and cordially their
their friends, ensources and other to the inspection of the
same when they are in receipt of their influess riment,
MARTIN & PENTON,
a8 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

FINAL REDUCTION IN PRICE. GREAT BARGAINS IN BEREGES, LAWNS, &c.

Mannetina & Tourtons Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co., HAVE made their last reduction for the season la th LAWNS: LAWN ROBES:

BERIGES AND BEREGE ROBES; TRAVELING CLOAKS OR DUSTERS; MOUENING GOODS OF ALL KINDS: A LARGE STOCK OF ENEROIDERIES, LACES, &c.;

LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLDVES, &c., STELLA AND CASHMERE SHAWLS A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LATEST PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS. To which we invite the special attention of the ladies,

CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED

PIN PIANO-FORTES. TRIPP & CRAGG,

SOLE AGENTS, 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical

Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the WATCH and JEWELRY Justiness Mr. E. J. DAUMUN F. The business with hereafter be conducted under the style of JAMES I. LEMON & CO.

August I, 1857.—j&b JAMES I. LEMON.

between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkes, Hearth, accompanied by a valuable and authentic map of the United States. Price #1 25. Sent by mail free of postage. Jy223cb C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF COLD WATCHES

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF Those intending to purchase a fine Watch at a moderate figure will please call and examine the moderate figure will please call and examine the different styles. JOHN KITTS & CO., 13 J&b One door above Third.

Between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkes, Hearth Co., 2 Dry Goods au Larpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. Especial Consults and Larpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. Especial Consults and Larpet Warerooms, Louisville, Ky. Especial Consults and Consults a

A CHEST AND A SPECIAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys, are the most becoming and comfortable that we have or the most becoming and comfortable that we have ever had—the quality the very lest, a29 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. SOFT HATS FOR GENTS something extra fin , soften the fashionable hat establishment of received at the fashionable hat establishment of LATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Maiu st. Fine Watches.

ELCH AND BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY-NEW STYLES-SILVER
AND PLATED WARE.—Our stock
of the above goods is very complete.
We have lately received a large lot of Watches, also many
new and beautiful styles of Jewerry. Silver and Platted
Ware, of every description, and the best quality. We
would invite special attention to our stock.

JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,
au20 j&b Main st., bet a Second and Third.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH AND VEL-VET CAPS, Fall styles, just received by PRATHEE, SMITH, & CO., a29 j&h 455 Main street. COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find in our ware-couns a large and complete ascortment of Hate, ape, and Furs, for the Fall trade. Call and exam-ne. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., b. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

anjab TO-DAY the elegant Fall Style of Dress Hats will be introduced by the manufacturers, Hayes, Craig. & Co., who have taken the premium at the World's Fair. They have no superiors, and but few equals, as Hatters.

100

EVENING BULLETIN.

BANK SUSPENSION. - This momentous question presses itself with daily increasing force upon the attention of all classes. The whole commerce and mechanical industry of the State are paralyzed. All the maclinery of trade and manufactures is out of gear. The breaking of merchants and throwing operatives out of employment is but part of the mischief resulting from such a state of things. Ir materially depreciates the value of all our agricultural products. Place this depreciation at only ten to twenty per cent, and the sum total will show an enormous loss that our farmers must sustain, which will be so much lost to the wealth of the State.

The banks are not the sole cause of this state of things, but they have had their full share in bringing about that inflated state of trade and land and railroad speculation which did cause it. This, together with the fact that they have our monetary system under their exclusive control and that they alone have power of affording either relief or reme dy, imposes upon them the duty of doing that which, without injuring them, will save our commercial, maunfacturing, and agricultural luterests from present prostration and great ultimate loss.

There is no difference of opinion among intelligent men, who witnessed former suspensions, that a bank suspension now would afford great immediate relicf, prevent a great number of failures, and save immense sums in getting agricultural products to market at fair prices. That it will have the effect of restoring former fictitious values is ueither to be expected nor desired. They must stand the readjustment which such a crisis always produces. Those who cannot stand that readjustment, moon the basis of a sound and reasonable general trade, must break. and there is no salvation for them. But there is a large number of merchants and traders who can survive this process if they are temporarily relieved. The banks ought not to permit such men to break. Besides, prices have not yet nearly touched the lowest point they must reach if the present scarcity of money continues for sixty or ninety days longer. The loss to the agricultural interest from those still lower prices is what the banks can and ought to prevent by suspension.

We are told that the directors owe a duty to their stockholders as well as to the public. This is true, and it is a duty which they should never overlook. But neither should they disregard their duty to the public. The principal part of their stockholders are Eastern men, who also own and control the Eastern banks, and, by their action there, have shown what they think the blended duty of directors require at such a crisis.

An enlightened view of the subject will show that the interest of the stockholders and that of the public coincide and that there is no real conflict between

With eighteen millions of indebtedness from individuals to our banks, based, to a large amount, upon bills drawn in anticipation of shipments of produce, there must be at such a crisis a large amount of the actual capital of the banks in serious peril. There is at present a peculiar peril about it in reference to the Kentucky banks. which perhaps the directors have overlooked. The banks have heretofore had a comparatively easy time of it in commercial revulsions. They have lost but little from the breaking of their customers. This was because the course of their business required accommodation endorsers, who were always indemaified when assignments were made, and the hanks were thus indirectly made the preferred creditors of all broken traders, whilst the community at large were left to whistle for their debts upon such men. This cannot now recur. A recent statute of Kentneky forbids it. An insolvent debtor cannot now prefer one creditor to another, and the banks will have to go into the pro rata division of his estate. The directors need not be told what is the general yield of an insolvent trader's estate in such a process, and especially they need not be told what is its yield to large corporations, whose officers cannot exert the minute vigilance of individual creditors in this general scramble.

The banks cannot therefore isolate themselves under the narrow, selfish policy of every one taking care of himself. An enlightened self-interest will show them that in taking proper care of themselves, the first step, at such a crisis, is to take care of the trading community. If, by a continued system of contraction for the next sixty or ninety days, they break half our traders, they will inevitably find themselves, at the end of that period, losers to the amount of millions. In view of such a state of things, prudent, intelligent men would not estimate the trne value of the debts due the banks, at a discount of less than a fourth or a third.

There is but one opinion among the bank officer themselves, that, if they are bound ultimately to suspend, they had better do so at once, full handed, than wait to have a suspension forced upon them when their vaults are empty. Nothing therefore need be said upon that subject. They have only about one dollar in specie for four dollars of their cash liabilities-that is, their circulation and deposits. Every man, who knows that one dollar will not pay four dollars of debt, ought to know that at a time like this they cannot continue specie payments for ninety days longer. They are living now a precarious sort of life, dependent mainly upon public sentiment. Take that from them and they cannot live through a single week. Their three million deposit account is slone sufficient to break them at any day when public sentiment turns against them. That sentiment will unquestionably turn against them when a large number of our principal and most popular traders shall be daily breaking. According to the opinion of many intelligent persons, the banks are mainly indebted for their present position of apparent security to the egg-barricade that has been thrown around them. Take away that sustaining sentiment and their defense is as frail as an egg-shell.

It is an inexorable law of trade, that there cannot be a prolonged continuance of a depreciation in the market of three or even two per cent. against the notes of a specie-paying bank. Depositors and note holders cannot and will not submit to such a loss. Temporarily they may submit as they have done, but to anticipate the long continuance of such forbearance is mere fatuity. To hope that the bauks will be long permitted to depreciate their own notes, by selling their checks for the non-specie paying currency of New York at a premium, is a mere absurdity. Like the intelligent men they are, the directors ought to conform their action to the inflexible laws of trade. If they attempt to thwart those laws or to live in their despite, they will, as they deserve, meet an inevitable defeat.

As to any danger from the Legislature, that is a fear that cannot be seriously felt by any intelligent
man. Past experience should dispel all such fear.

FRANGIPANNI, THE ETERNAL PERFUME—This
new and delightful performs for sale by
W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

pend, so much the more will their conduct wear the appearance of volition rather than compulsion, and so much less the danger from the Legislature. If the conduct of the banks is susceptible of the construction that it was prompted not alone by their own self interest, but also by an enlightened view of the common good of the whole State, that construction will be put upon their act, and it will conciliate popular and legislative sympathy and forbearance. The contrary would dispel that sympathy and orbearance and leave them at the mercy of popular and legislative resentment.

We have forborne to take this position definitely as long as there was the shadow of a chance that suspension could be avoided without entailing upon the people of the State immense and irreparable losses, but now it is demonstrable that it will be absolute ly impossible for our banks to continue specie payments for any considerable time, and meanwhile produce will continue to be depreciated, manufacturers will be forced to stop operations, merchants will be compelled to fail, and the losses in every department of trade and industry will be aggravated and made still more deplorable, and every interest in the State will be so completely prostrated that when all our neighbors are ready to resume specie payments we shall still be unable to recover from the lamentable consequences of an unnecessary depletion and the exhaustion of a useless strug-

The Kentucky banks have now about nine millions of circulation and three millions of deposits. These constitute their cash liabilities, to meet which they have, in round numbers, three millions of specie, and two and a half millions of exchange, maturing within sixty days. Admitting that fourlifths of this exchange will be realized at maturity, and under existing circumstances this is au extrav agant estimate, the banks will then have five millious of avuilable means with which to meet eleven millions of immediate liabilities. It is ridiculous to suppose that when all our neighboring hanks are in a state of suspension the notes of the Kentucky banks will continue to circulate. They will command a premium and will soon be supplanted by a less valuable circulation. This process is now rapidly going on, and so seen as a currency other than that of the Kentucky banks has been supplied the notes of these banks will unquestionably be run in upon them despite of egg-barricades, and the inevitable consequences of an attempt to continue specie payments will be ultimate suspension in a condition of such absolute depletion as to preclude all possibility of a resumption at the time proposed for the resumption of specie payments

We do not believe'that our banks need entertain any serious apprehension of a forfeiture or even of a restriction of their chartered privileges on account of a suspension of specie payment in the present crisis. Even supposing the banks were compelled to go into liquidation, their whole capital amounts to only about two and a quarter per cent. of the whole taxable property of the State, and it is evident that an attempt to maintain specie payments will depreciate property of every description to an aggregate amount five or ten times greater than the whole bank capital of the State. But there is really nothing to be feared from the Legislature on account of a suspension We have no doubt whatever that the Democratic majority there will deal justly and even leuiently with the banks if they should suspend voluntarily and to protect the greatest interests of the State from further depreciation. The organs of the Democratic party in various portions of the State have indicated that no harsh measures will be resorted to by the dominant party in the Legislature. The Lexington Statesman says on this subject :

If the banks in this State do suspend, we doubt not a just, fair, liberal, and enlightened policy will be pursued toward them by the Legislature. Certainly nothing will be letter calculated to Insure this than a similar course on their partto the people. If they consider themselves bound to pay specie at all hazards, regardless of the consequences to the business of the State, and sink at last in such a desperate struggle, while we do not think It will be calculated to make them friends, see have an abounding confidence that still the Legislature will do right warn the case comes up. If they cannot afford the necessary sid to the people without suspension, and we know no one who libras they can, we believe few will be found to condemn the act.

This is the tone of the Democratic organs throughout the State, and there are other causes for apprehending the severe action of the Legislature than a suspension. It will be in the power of the Legislature to place such restrictions upon the business of the banks by means of a modification of the usury laws as will virtually take away from them the benefits of many of the chartered privileges which they now enjoy, and, should an obstinate effort on the part of the banks to continue specie payments produce the public and private disasters which are now anticipated as the inevitable consequences of such action, they will not find and should not expect any mercy at the hands of the representatives of the people.

For all practical purposes our banks are now virtually suspended. It is as much as they can do to fortify themselves. It is not reasonable to expect them to do anything more than this. The evils of this state of affairs are evident. They are plainly, sensibly apparent to every trader, merchant, manufacturer, and farmer. The Nashville Patriot, in an article justifying the suspension of the Teunessee banks, has thus portrayed these evils:

banks, has thus portrayed these evils:

The banks of the South and West that have continued specie respined have been mainly employed in fortifying themselves against the worst. This the produce, the true relief, has been meglected, and we see the cotion and grain and tobacco, dec., still in the hands of the producer. Every day brings the news of further suspendons, and the country is flooded with news of further suspendons, and the country is flooded with uncurrent money—while gold and silver are at an enormous premium. The notes of specie paying banks are all the race. Brokers and speculators, who are moved by an utter disregard of all interests save their own, are flying inposent the country, by themselves and by agencies, buying up the notes of those banks which still pay out cointhey take those notes to the counters of those banks, and, having obtained the gold, ship it to where it will bring them the premium. Every means of relief is lost sight of and the whole payment of specie is made the basis of speculation and still further depression.

By continued specie payments a few, the broker, the speculator, and the rich who have retried from active business on large fortuness, are benefited; but the great mass of business men are poor men, whose all of capital and credit depends upon a ready exchange, and a few dollars, are left to die by the wayside. The poor man's few sacks of grain are left to the wevil and the mould, his few bales of cotton to the damps and mildews of the wave-house, while the rich on fast horses, 'vooted and spurred, override them and the constry. It is in this state of things that we now appliand the suspension of our city banks. We consider it best for the people, the farmer, the merchant, that this should be the exace. Our banks, by this course, put themselves in a condition to benefit the community a' large—to furnish discounts, and exchange, to apply whatever means they may have to the relief and nothing but the relief of the people. If they are solvent

There can be no relief from the pervading pres sure without a movement of the crops. This is always the ultimate and now it is the only source of relief. There is no longer any doubt that the crops of Kentucky cannot and will not be moved while the banks pursue their present policy, and that their suspension without doing any injury whatever to emselves will produce incalculable benefits to the

prolific as they are in the development of discreditable and disheartening phases of human nature, are now and then brightened by an incident which gives us encouragement in this work-a-day world. Yesterday we heard of a very refreshing instance of honestv.

Several years ago, a German was convicted in our criminal court of horse-stealing and sentenced to the peniterary for four years. Yesterday, his term having expired, he entered the office of the gentle min who unsuccessfully defended him on his trial. He introduced himself to his quordam attorney, and stated that he had called to fold a promise, having during the whole period of his imprisonment never forgotten the obligation he owed him. He accord ngly handed the astonished lawyer twenty-five dollars-the fee he had promised to pay. We wil guarantee that man a future career of success, if

Financial advices from New York continue favorable. The Tribune, of Friday, says:

able. The Tribune, of Friday, says:

The effect is very quiet to-day, with rather a better feeling growing m. The banks are accommodating their enstoners to the extent of their ability, and the anticipation that the forward movement of the crops will enable our merchanist to sustain themselves has increased confidence in the lumine. In the absount houses there is rather more movement, and the rates of paper have a downward tendency, sithough the changes are not important. The best signatures are selling at 2 to 2 per cent, per month. In the street the supply of money is rather increasing, but calt loans are still dilicult to make.

The Metropolitan Bank now takes the Thompson, Bass River, and Rockland Banks on the same terms as other Eastern banks.

Fastern banks.

The movement in gold to-day has been small. The demand has fallen off, and is now almost entirely confined to the wants of other curles. The builton brokers are buying at %@% per cent, and selling at 1@1% per cent.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday afternoon, says: Ine Baltimore l'atriot, of Friday afternoon, says:
Quite a large amount of paper is offering on the street,
some of which, good to first class, meete negotiation at 1½
(a2 % cent, a month; second class missicasic. Money on
call 1½ (a2 % cent, premium.
Virginia bank noise, oid, 466 % cent discount; new at
10(a1f % cent. North Carolina local2 % cent. dis.
txchange on London quiet. We quote sterling nominal
at 86 (2 % cent. In Baltimore funds. Exchange on New
York 76 % & cent. premium, and on Philadelphia 3 % cent.
premium.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of Friday,

Money on the street can be had at 1%@?% \$\forall cent. for co. I paper, with sufficient collateral situached, but the ne-oliation of ordinary mercantile paper is out of the que-con: 4@5 \$\forall cent. premium are the current rates for coll-

The New York Post, of Friday afternoon, says:

The New York Post, of Friday afternoon, says:

The news by the English steamer was very discouraging to the street, though not worse than was reasonably to be apprehended. A large autoant of sterling bills, named at the outside at seventy thousand pounds have been returned under protest. Twenty thousand of these were drawn on George Feabody by the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the others by various parties.

The dullings of the day is less apparent in conversation with commercial men, than it is in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange.

The circulation of currency is more free, and the business of the banks between themselves goes on with great regularity and without excitement.

Several large and extensively known houses in this city have significal their willingness to receive consignments of four and grain from the West, among whom, hesides Mesers Spofford & Tileston, we may mention Messra. Grinneit, Minthira, & Co., and others have been mentioned as willing to do the same thing, and pay treight and charges to this port, with the vlew of alding in the movement of breadstuff from the Interior to the seaboard, by which the present pressure may be alleviated and exchanges equalized.

From our Galveston exchanges we see that there

From our Galveston exchanges we see that there has been a run on the banks of that city. The Agricultural and Commercial Bank declined to pay the checks for depositors, either for specie or New Orleans funds, until further advices had been received

The telegraph furnishes a statement of the changes in the condition of the New York banks for the week ending on Saturday last, which is very favorable. The New Orleans bank statement for the week ending on the 17th instant, discloses a considerable de crease in every main item, the precise changes being

ł		
ı	Decrease in short loans	81,008,900
J	Hecrease lu specle	2,179,155
ı	Decrease in circulation	1,302,025
J	Decrease in deposits	2,055,500
1	Increase in exchange	105,166
1	Increase in amount due distant banks	
i	Decrease in deposits proper	1,989,681
ı	A private disputch from New Orleans and	tec strel

ing exchange 90@95. [From this morning's Journal.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The ship Patrick Henry brought to this port the captain and crew of the British bark Atbenian from Quebec, bound to the South Sea islands, which she ascovered water-logged and disabled.

Business was quite dull to-day owing partially to the continuous storm.

The English advices by the Baltic were as favorable as a superscript of the believed also because

ble as was expected. It is believed she brought back no protested bills. Business at the clearing-bouse was nearly \$11,000,000 and the balance paid \$769,000.

James O. Brayman appeared at the United States Court to-day and pleaded gullty to an indictment charging him with purloining letters from the Post Office. Sentence deferred.

PORT STANLY C. W. Oct. 96. A fire this morning destroyed the steamer Free Trader, schooner Buchanan, the warehouses of South & Davidson, Williams & Thompson, and many other buildings. Loss very heavy, but mostly insured. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The statement of the banks of this city for the week past shows an increase of specie of \$2,563,000, an increase of deposits of \$4,635,000, a decrease of loans of \$1,652,000, and a decrease in circulation of

New Ortheans, Oct. 26. The deaths for the week were 139—by yellow fe-

At a meeting of the cotton factors this morning, a resolution was offered favoring suspension, and another not to sell cotton for less than 15 cents per pound. There was no concert in action, and the resetting backs are eeting broke up. Money matters no better.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, P. M. CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, P. M.
Money market unsettled. The notes of James
Robb's Bank, Union Bank, and Bank of New Orleans were thrown out to-day by all the bankers.
Missouri paper will continue to be taken, notwithstanding the suspension. Exchange on New York
nominally the same. Business moderately good. The river continues to fall. Weather clear and

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23, P. M.

River 5 feet 9 inches, by pier mark. The Modern Whitfield

A NEW and large supply of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon just received by CRUMP & WELSH, \$18 j&b S4 Fourth st., near Market, October.

GODEY AND GRAHAM for October. Price 26c. R
CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth st., near Market

 ${f P}^{
m ORTFOLIOS,-}_{
m at\ very\ low\ prices}$. at very CRUMP & WELSH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE are receiving our fail and winter stock of Musical Instruments, each as ments, each as winter and Violine;
Violoncellos and Banjoe;
Violon and Tamborlnes:
Violin, Guitar, and Cello Strings;
Violin, Guitar, and Gello Strings;
Violin and Gultar Cases;
And Trimmings for all Instruments.
Brass Instruments of all descriptions. We pay very particular attention to this branch of trade.
Our assortment of Striugs for all the various exringed Instruments is fall and complete, and of superior quality.
Conntry Deaters supplied at lowest Eastern rates.
D. P. FAULIS & CO., Importers of Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Music, 539 Main st., between Second and Third streets, stijkh opposite the Bank of Kentneky.

of an English agricultural journal contains the following table, containing information valuable and

interesting to the dairyman.

"The relation of the food given, to the quantity and quality of the milk produced, is brought out very well in the following table, extract d from a paper in a recent number of the Journal of the Allert Intitution. paper in a recent bert Institution:

_ 30	~7	ana		8.5	-	o. of experiment.
53				~3	Ç1	.6. of cows.
Dec. 13,	Nov. 23	O 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		June 22,	May 21,	-zə iliw gubununga with ex- Juanitadi
Dec. 19,	Nov. 24.	Sept. 29, Oct. 26,		June 2x,	May 27,	daeminegre gainfink to etst
White turnlys and burley	Mangel warzel leaves and	Clover, third cuttings	d ry o	Winter veiches and graz-	and ry	KINDS OF FEMOLINGS WHICH CATILE RECEIVED.
30%	50,03	272	2,50	Took No.		Gallons of milk.

Delle	Quarts of cream.	30%	=	3 - 7	33	00	200
75	Pounds of butter.	30	3934	222	1516	15	Ĭ.
	of quarts of mi'k to pro-	11.7	11.95	14 29	œ. 22	8.15	6.93
	or quarts of milk to pro-	11.9	12.52	13.38	13.3	10.86	9.47
P	of quarts of cream to pro-		1.3	1.19	1.44	1.33	1.36

Observations.—It took an average of 10½ quarts of milk to produce a quart of cream, an average of 12 quarts of milk to produce 1 pound of butter, and an average of 11-5 quarts of cream to produce 1 pound of limiter. The average yield of butter from each cow was 154 pounds, the average price per pound 9¾d. The milk vessels were earthenware, glazed; the milk was left setting for thirty-six hours in summer and forty-eight hours in winter; the cream was churned once a week."

[From Norton's Elements of Agriculture.] LIME AND ITS APPLICATION TO LAND .- Lime is ordinarily found in the form of common limestone, ordinarily found in the form of common limestone, or carbonate of lime, a combination of lime with carbonic acid. Every 100 lbs of pure limestone contains about 44 lbs of carbonic acid gas. This may be driven off by a high heat, as in the lime kilns. The lime then remains in what is called the caustic state, or quicklime. It will burn the tongue, if applied to it. When water is poured upon it (this may be shown by teachers) it swells, crucks, heats, and finally crumibles to a fine powder. If the water is only used in sufficient quantity to slack the lime, it will all disappear, being entirely absorbed; it has in fact united with the lime, and become a part of the solid stone. The heat caused during slacking is caused by the chemical union of water and lime. A ton of limestone unites with about one-fourth of a A ton of limestone unites with about one-fourth of a

ton of water.

If quicklime or slaked lime is exposed to the air.

If quicklime or slaked lime is exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carlonic acid; and if left a long time, becomes nearly all carbounte once more. If a piece of quicklime be left exposed in this way until it has crumbled, it will effervesce again with muriatic acid, as the limestone did before it was burued, thus proving the fact just stated.

Lime is applied to the land in the three states above mentioned: quick lime, hydrate or slaked lime, and air-slaked or mild lime, so called because it has lost its caustic properties. It is better for the land in all of these states than it was before burning has reduced it to an extremely fine powder, more fitted to be dissolved in the soil, and to be taken up by the plant. From the various tables alinore fitted to be dissolved in the soil, and to be ta-ken up by the plant. From the various tables al-ready given it is obvious that lime is an absolutely essential incredient in the soil being constantly ueeded by plants in all of their parts; out, besides this, it performs other functions there of scarcely less importance, differing according to the state in which it is applied.

less importance, untering the which it is applied.
which it is applied.
a. If the soil be stiff and cold, if it is newly drained, containing much of acid organic compounds, or ed, containing much obstinate grasses to eradicate, a. If the soil be stiff and cold, if it is newly drained, containing much of acid organic compounds, or if there are tough, obstinate grasses to eradicate, such as hent, etc., it is best to apply quick line, or the caustic hydrate. In either of these conditions it has a most beneficial and energetic action; lightening and mellowing stiff clays, neutralising and decomposing injurious acid substances, and extirpating many hurtful grasses and weeks.

b. If caustic lime is applied largely to light soils it may do harm by too rapidly decomposing the organic matter, usually scarce in soils of this description. In all such cases, and generally when it is not wished to produce such affects as the above, mild or air-slaked lime is the table.

The action of all varieties is in vitably more marked and permanent upon drained or thoroughly dry laud, than upon that which is not and swampy. All of these various states of lime act not only or these various states of lime act not only upon the organic matter in the soil, but upon the inorganic also, decomposing certain insoluble compounds, and bringing them into a state favorable to the sustenance of the plants. Thus we see that this manure orms many most important functions

It has a constant tendency to sink in the soil, and in one that has been heavily limed for many years quite a layer of it exists in the subsoil: this may be brought up by deep plowing, or is made available by drains, which permit the roots to go down be brought up by deep prowing, or is made available by drains, which permit the roots to go down. When applied as a top dressing, it should in almost every case be mild, and also when used in composts, where such animal manure is present. The reason why precaution should be used in the latter instance is one that has been alluded to before, in stance is one that has been alluded to before, in speaking of manures containing nitrogen. In all such cases, caustic lime causes a formation of ammonia from the arr. Where much lime is maxed of it into the air. Where much lime is maxed the manure, its depreciation in value is very rapid, the manure to its loss. Where there is little or no nitromonia from the nitrogen, and a consequent escap-of it into the air. Where much lime is mixed with gen present, and it is desired to decompose peat, or to rot heaps of weeds and turf, the caustic lims is to be preferred, as its action is so much more ener-

He is now considered the best practice to apply lime in rather small quantities, and often, as then it is kept near the surface, and always active. Whit is bought, lime should always, if possible, b the state of quicklime, as in that case there will be neither water nor carbonic acid to transport. In 100 lbs. of carbonic lime or common limestone, are 44 lbs. of water; in 100 lbs. of slaked lime, about 25 lbs. of water, so that the saving in both instances by carrying quicklime is considerable.

OWEN & WOOD.

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